



A study to assess the knowledge and attitude regarding behavioral disorders among mothers of school going children

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Abstract

Introduction: Behavioral disorders is a condition child cannot adjust to an environment around them, they become unable to behave in the society acceptable way resulting in exhibition of peculiar behavior.

Objectives-The study to assess the level of knowledge regarding behavior disorder among mother of school going children in selected in West Bengal.

Design: One group pretest research design.

Sample- 80 mothers of school going children.

Sample technique- Non-probability purposive sampling technique.

Results- Analysis revealed that the mean score of knowledge in pre-test was 37.25 and in post-test the mean score of knowledge was 64.87. The calculated 't' value between pre-test and post-test knowledge score was 239.42 which was greater than tabulated 't' value. Therefore, it can be said that, there is a significant difference between pre-test and post-test knowledge score among the mothers of school going children at 0.05 level of significance. The mean score of attitudes in pre-test were 4.62 and in post-test the mean score of attitudes was 7.32. The calculated 't' value between pre-test and post-test attitude score was 18.42 which was greater than tabulated 't' value. Therefore, it can be said that, there is a significant difference between pre-test and post-test attitude score among the mothers of school going children at 0.05 level of significance.

Conclusions- The findings of the present investigation show that most of the mothers of the school going children participated in the study were having average score which indicates average knowledge, some of them are having good score which indicates higher knowledge and some of them are poor score which indicates lower knowledge.

Key words-Behavioral disorder, school going children, knowledge of mother, attitude of mother

Introduction

Behavioral disorders are by definition those disorder that one developmental to other people which neither promotes learning nor interpersonal relationship. These children are both emotionally disturbed and they could be classified as sometimes with the learning disabled.

According to world health report 15% of children have services emotional disturbances. Epidemiological study of child and adolescents' psychiatric disorders conducted by ICMR which indicated the overall prevalence of mental behavioral disorders in Indian children is to be 12.5%.

Overall, it is essential to provide mothers accurate and reliable information about behavioral problems of children through various channels such as health care providers & Community health workers. Education and awareness raising program can also be helpful to improve the knowledge and attitude of mothers of school age children towards behavioral disorder in West Bengal.

Problem Statement

"A study to assess the knowledge and attitude regarding behavioral disorders among mothers of school going children in selected school and hospital in Durgapur, West Bengal".

Objective of the study

1. To assess the level of knowledge regarding behavioral disorders among mothers of school going children.
2. To assess the level of attitude towards behavioral disorders among mothers of school going children.
3. To develop planned teaching programing to improve knowledge and attitude regarding behavioral disorders among mother of school going children
4. To find out the effectiveness of planned teaching program on knowledge and attitude regarding behavioral disorder among mothers of school going children.
5. To determine the association between the post-test knowledge score with the selected demographic variables among mothers and school going children.
6. To determine the association between the post-test attitude score with the selected demographic variables among mothers and school going children

Research Methodology

Research Approach

Quantitative research approach.

Research Design

One group pre-test post- test research design.

Experimental → Pre-test Treatment → Post-test group.

Setting

Final study - Health world Hospitals, Durgapur

Pilot study - SSB Memorial School, Durgapur

Population

All mothers of school going children.

Sample

*Mothers of school going children who were attending guardian meeting in the school, SSB

*Memorial School, Durgapur, West Bengal.

Inclusion Criteria

- School going children between 6-12 years of age.
- Who were present during the time of data collection.

Exclusion Criteria

- Mentally unhealthy.
- Severely sick.

Sample Size

The present study comprises of 80 mothers of school going children.

Sampling Technique

Non-probability purposive sampling technique.

Table 1 Frequency and percentage distribution of demographic variables of mothers in terms of age of mothers, habitant.

N=80

Demographic variables	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Age of mothers (in years)	60	75
24-25		
26-30	20	25
Habitant		
Urban	42	38
Rural	35	62

Data Presented in the table shows that 75% (60) mothers belong to the age group 24-25 years, 25% (20) mothers belong to the age group 26-30.

It is also depicting that 37.5% (35) mothers were from urban area and 62.5% (45) mothers were from rural area.

Table 2 Frequency and percentage distribution of demographic variables of mothers in terms of educational qualification, number of children.

N=80		
Demographic variables	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Educational qualification 10 th class or below	54	67.5
12 th passed	15	20
Graduate or above	10	12.5
No children		
≤2	48	40
>2	32	60

The table shows that 67.5% (54) mothers had 10th class or below level of education, 20% mothers were 12th passed and 12.5% (10) mothers had graduate or above level of education.

It also shows that 60% (48) mothers had ≤2 children and 40% (32) mothers had >2 children.

Table 3 Frequency and percentage distribution of demographic variables of mothers in terms of Monthly income of family, religion occupation.

N=80		
Demographic variables	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Monthly family income (in Rupees)		
<10000	60	75
10000-20000	12	15
>20000	8	10
Religion		
Hindu	60	81.25
Muslim	10	12.5
Others	5	6.5
Occupation		
Home maker	50	62.5
Working Woman	30	37.5

Data presented in the table depicted that 75% (60) mothers monthly family income was <10000, 15% mothers monthly family income was 10000-20000 and 10% (8) mothers monthly family income >20000.

It also shows that 81.25% (65) mothers was Hindu, 12.5% (10) mothers were Muslim, 6.25% (5) mothers were from other religion.

It also shows that 62.5% (50) mothers were Home maker and 37.5% (30) mothers were Working Woman.

Table 4 Frequency and percentage distribution of demographic variables of school going children in terms of child, distance of school residence, stander of child study.

N=80

Demographic variables	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Age of the child (in years)		
6-8	34	42.5
9-10	33	41.25
11-12	13	16.25
Distance of school from residence (km)		
1	20	25
2	30	37.5
3	10	12.5
4	20	25
Standard of child's study		
1-4 th	57	71.25
5-7 th	23	28.75

Data presented in the table depicted that 42.5% (34) children belong to the age group 6-8 years, 41.25(33) children belong to the age group 9-10 years, 16.25% (13) children belong to the age group 11-12 years.

It shows that, the distance of school from residence was 1 km for 25% (20) school going children, 2 km for 37.5% (30) school going children, 3 km for 12.5% (10) school going children, 4 km for 25% (20) school going children.

It also shows that 71.25% (57) school going children studied in 1-4th standard, 28.75% (23) school going children studied in 5-7th standard.

Table 5 Frequency and percentage distribution of pre-test and post -test level of knowledge regrading behavioral disorder among mother of school going children.

N=80

Level of knowledge	Score	Pre-Test		Post-Test	
		Frequency	Percentage (%)	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Good knowledge	61-80	5	6.25	55	68.7
Average knowledge	41-60	15	18.75	20	25
Poor knowledge	20-40	60	75	5	6.25

It shows that in pre-test maximum mothers 75% had poor knowledge and other side in post-test 68.75% of mother had good knowledge. Hence it can be interpreted that Planned teaching program was effective as knowledge level increases among the mother of school going children after giving planned teaching program.

Table 6 Frequency and percentage distribution of pretest and posttest level of attitude towards behavioral disorder among mothers of school going children.

N=80

Level of attitude	Score	Pretest		Posttest	
		Frequency	Percentage (%)	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Most favorable attitude	8-10	10	12.5	20	25
Favorable attitude	5-7	40	50	52	65
Unfavorable attitude	1-4	30	37.5	8	10

That in pretest maximum mothers (50%) had favorable attitude in other side in posttest 65% mother had favorable attitude. Hence it can be interpreted that planned teaching program was effective as there is an improvement of attitude among mother of going school children.

Table 7 't' test between pretest and post-test knowledge score among mother and school going children.

					N=80
Group	Mean	SD	Mean difference	't' value	Table value
Pretest	37.25	4.14	27.62	239.42	1.98
Posttest	64.87	3.09			

't' (df79) = 1.98 P<0.05

Data presented in that table shows that, the mean score of knowledge in pretest was 37.25 and in posttest mean score of knowledge was 64.87. The calculated 't' value was 239.42 which was greater than tabulated 't' value at df79. Therefore, it can be side that, there is a significant difference between pre-test and post-test knowledge score among the mothers of school going children 0.05 level of significance.

Table 8 Association between post-test knowledge score with selected demographic variables of mothers of school going children.

Demographic Variables	Post-test knowledge score		Value of x ²
	< Median (61)	≥ Median (61)	
Age of mother (any year)			
≤25 years	3	57	6.66*
>25 years	5	15	
Educational qualification			
<12 class	7	47	6.79*
≥12 class	10	16	

χ^2 df (1) =3.841, p>0.05

*Significant

Data presented in the table depicted that among the mothers ≤ 25 years of age, 3 had < median level of knowledge and 57 had $\geq$ median level of knowledge. Among the mothers > 25 of age, 5 had below median level of knowledge and 15 had $\geq$ median level of knowledge. Computed Chi square value between the age of mothers and post-test knowledge score was 6.66. As the calculated chi square value which was grater then the tabulated value chi square at the 0.05 level of significance. Thus, it can be side that there is a statistically significant between post-test knowledge score and e of the mothers of school going children at 0.05 level of significance.

It also depicted that among the mother < 12 class of education, 7 mothers had < median level of knowledge and 47 mothers had $\geq$ median level of knowledge. Among the mothers ≥ 12 class of education, 10 mothers had below median level of knowledge and 16 had $\geq$ median level of knowledge. Computed chi square value between educational qualification of mothers and post-test knowledge score was 6.79. As the calculated chi square value was greater than the tabulated value of chi square at 0.05 level of significance. Thus, it can be side that there is a statistically significant association between post-test knowledge score and educational qualification of mothers of school going children at 0.05 level of significance.

Table 9 Association between post-test knowledge score with selected demographic variables of mothers of school going children.

Demographic Variables	Post-test knowledge score		Value of χ^2
	< Median (61)	$\geq$ Median (61)	
No of children			
Single	2	56	4.97*
>1	4	18	
Habitant			
Urban	2	52	7.31*
Rural	6	20	

Data presented in table shows that, among the mothers with single child, 2 mothers had below median level of knowledge, 56 mothers had $>$ median level of knowledge and among the mothers having >1 child, 4 mothers had $<$ the median level of knowledge and 18 mothers had $\geq$ the median level of knowledge. Computed Chi square value between the number of children and post-test knowledge score was 4.97. As the calculated chi square value was greater than the tabulated value of chi square at 0.05 level of significance

Thus, it can be said that there is a statistically significant association between post-test knowledge score and the number of children among mothers at 0.05 level of significance

It also depicted that in urban area 2 mothers had $<$ the median level of knowledge, 52 mothers had $\geq$ the median level of knowledge and in rural area 6 mothers had the median level of knowledge and 20 mothers had $\geq$ the median level of knowledge. Computed chi square between the habitant and post-test knowledge score was 7.31. As the calculated chi square value was greater than the tabulated value of chi square at 0.05 level of significance. Thus, it can be said that there is a statistically significant association between post-test knowledge score and habitant of mothers at 0.05 level of significance.

Table 10 Association between post-test knowledge score with selected demographic variables of mothers of school going children.

Demographic Variables	Post-test knowledge score		Value of χ^2
	< Median (61)	$\geq$ Median (61)	
Monthly family income (in rupees)			
<10k	4	56	13.07*
$\geq 10k$	8	12	
Religion			
Hindu	3	62	15.28*

Muslim	6	9	
Occupation			
Home maker	3	47	10.29*
Working mother	10	20	

 $\chi^2_{df(1)} = 3.841, p < 0.05$

*Significant

Data presented in the table depicted that, among the mothers, having monthly family income <10K, 4 mothers had < the median level of knowledge, 56 mothers had $\geq$ the median level of knowledge. Among the mothers having monthly family income $\geq$ 10K, 8 mothers had < the median level of knowledge and 12 mothers had the median level of knowledge. Computed Chi square value between monthly family income and post-test knowledge score was 13.07. As the calculated chi square value was greater than the tabulated value of chi square at 0.05 level of significance. Thus, it can be said that there is a statistically significant association between post – test knowledge score and monthly family income of mother at 0.05 level of significance.

It also depicted that among Hindu mothers, 3 mothers had the median level of knowledge, 62 mothers had the median level of knowledge. Among mothers of other religion, 6 mothers had the median level of knowledge and 9 mothers had median level of knowledge. Computed Chi square value between religion and post-test knowledge score was 15.28. As the calculated chi square value was greater than the tabulated value of chi square at 0.05 level of significance. Thus, it can be said that there is a statistically significant association between post-test knowledge score and religion of mothers at 0.05 level of significance.

It also depicted that among the homemaker mothers, 3 mothers had the median level of knowledge, 47 mothers had the median level of knowledge and in working mothers, 12 mothers had the median level of knowledge and 18 mothers had the median level of knowledge. Computed chi square value between occupation and post-test knowledge score was 10.29. As the calculated chi square value was greater than the tabulated value of chi square at 0.05 level of significance. Thus, it can be said that there is a statistically significant association between post-test knowledge score and occupation of mothers at 0.05 level of significance.

Table 11 Association between post-test knowledge score with selected demographic variables of school going children.

Demographic Variables	Post-test knowledge score		N=80
	< Median (61)	$\geq$ Median (61)	Value of χ^2
Age of children (in year)			
6-9	2	30	4.5*
10-12	12	36	
Distance of school from residence(km)			
1-2	3	67	13.9*
3-4	4	6	
Stander of child's study			
1-4 th	2	55	11.89*
5-7 th	7	16	

 $\chi^2_{df(1)} = 3.841, p < 0.05$

*Significant

Data presented in the table depicted that, among the mothers of children between 6-9 years of age, 2 mothers had < median level of knowledge, 30 mothers had $\geq$ median level of knowledge, among the mothers of children between 10-12 years of age, 12 mothers had < median level of knowledge and 36 mothers had > median level of knowledge. Computed Chi square value between age of child and post-test knowledge score of mothers was 4.5. As the calculated chi square value was greater than the tabulated value of chi square at 0.05 level of significance. Thus, it can be said that there is a statistically significant association between post- test knowledge score and age of the children at 0.05 level of significance.

It also depicted that among the mothers of children lived in 1-2 km distance from school, 3 mothers had < the median level of knowledge, 67 mothers had the median level of knowledge and among the mothers of children lived in 3-4 km distance from school, 4 mothers had the median level of knowledge and 6 mothers had the median level of knowledge. Computed chi square value between distance of school from residence and post-test knowledge score of mothers was 13.9. As the calculated chi square value was less than the tabulated value of chi square at the 0.05 level of significance. Thus, it can be said that, there is a statistically significant association between post-test knowledge score and distance of school from residence at 0.05 level of significance.

It also depicted that, among the mothers of children studied in standard 1 - 4th, 2 mothers had < the median level of knowledge, 55 mothers had the median level of knowledge and among the mothers of children studied in standard 5-7th, 7 mothers had < the median level of knowledge and 16 mothers had the median level of knowledge. Computed chi square value between standard of child's study and post-test knowledge score of mothers was 11.8. As the calculated chi square value was greater than the tabulated value of chi square at the 0.05 level of significance. Thus, it can be said that, there is a statistically significant association between post-test knowledge score and standard of child's study at 0.05 level of significance.

Table 12 Association between post-test attitude score with selected demographic variables of mothers of school going children.

Demographic Variables	Post-test attitude score		Value of χ^2
	< Median (7.5)	$\geq$ Median (7.5)	
Age of mother (in year)			
≤ 25	3	57	6.66*
> 25	5	15	
Educational Qualification			
<12 class	3	51	5.39*
≥ 12 class	6	20	

If (1) = 3.841, $p < 0.05$

*Significant

Data presented in the table depicted that among the mothers ≤ 25 years of age, 3 mothers had < median level of attitude and 57 mothers had > median level of attitude. Among the mothers > 25 of age, 5 mothers had < median level of attitude and 15 mothers had $\geq$ median level of attitude. Computed Chi square value between the age of mothers and post- test attitude score was 6.66. As the calculated chi square value was greater than the tabulated value of Chi square at 0.05 level of significance. Thus, it can be said that there is a statistically significant

association between post- test attitude score and age of the mothers of school going children at 0.05 level of significance.

It also depicted that among the mothers <12 class of education, 3 mothers had < median level of attitude and 51 mothers had $\geq$ median level of attitude. Among the mothers ≥ 12 , class of education, 20 mothers had median level of attitude and 6 mothers had > median level of attitude. Computed chi square value between educational qualification of mothers and post-test attitude score was 5.39. As the calculated chi square value was greater than the tabulated value of chi square at 0.05 level of significance. Thus, it can be said that there is a statistically significant association between post-test attitude score and educational qualification of mothers of school going children at 0.05 level of significance

Table 13 Association between post-test attitude score with selected demographic variables of mothers of school going children.

N=80

Demographic Variables	Post-test attitude score		Value of χ^2
	< Median (7.5)	$\geq$ Median (7.5)	
Of child			
Single	2	56	4.99*
>1	4	18	
Habitant			
Urban	2	52	14.14*
Rural	9	17	
$\chi^2_{df(1)} = 3.841, p < 0.05$			*Significant

Data presented in table depicted that among the mothers with single child, 2 mothers had < median level of attitude, 56 mothers had $\geq$ median level of attitude and among the mothers having >1 child, 4 mothers had < the median level of attitude and 18 mothers had $\geq$ the median level of attitude. Computed Chi square value between the number of children and post-test attitude score was 4.99. As the calculated chi square value was greater than the tabulated value of chi square at 0.05 level of significance. Thus, it can be said that there is a statistically significant association between post-test attitude score and the number of children among the mothers at 0.05 level of significance.

It also depicted that in urban area 2 mothers had < the median level of attitude, 52 mothers had $\geq$ the median level of attitude and in rural area 9 mothers had the median level of attitude and 17 mothers had $\geq$ the median level of attitude. Computed chi square value between habitant and post-test attitude score was 14.14. As the calculated chi square value was greater than the tabulated value of chi square at 0.05 level of significance. Thus, it can be said that, there is a statistically significant association between post-test attitude score and habitant of mothers at 0.05 level of significance.

Table 14 Association between post-test Attitude score with selected demographic variables of mothers of school going children.

			N=80
Demographic Variables	Post-test attitude score		Value of x ²
	< Median (7.5)	≥ Median (7.5)	
Monthly Income (in rupees)			
<10k	3	57	30.88*
≥10k	7	13	
Religion			
Hindu	3	62	19.70*
Others	7	8	
Occupation			
Homemaker	3	47	14.22*
Working Mother	12	18	
x ² df (1) =3.841, p<0.05			*Significant

Data presented in the table depicted that, among the mothers having monthly family income <10K, 3 mothers had < median level of attitude, 3 mothers had median level of attitude. Among the mothers having monthly family income greater than $\geq$ 10K, 13 mothers had median level of attitude and 7 families had median level of knowledge. Computed Chi- square value between monthly family income and post-test attitude score was 30.88. As the calculated chi square value was greater than the tabulated value of chi square at 0.05 level of significance. Thus, it can be said that there is statistically significant association between post-test attitude score and monthly family income of mothers at 0.05 level of significance.

It also depicted that among Hindu mothers, 3 mothers had < median level of attitude, 62 mothers had the median level of attitude. Among Muslim mothers, 7 mothers had < median level of attitude and 8 mothers had $\geq$ the median level of attitude. Computed chi square value between religion and post-test attitude score was 19.70. As the calculated chi square value was greater than the tabulated value of chi square at 0.05 level of significance. Thus, it can be said that there is a statistically significant association between post-test attitude score and religion of mothers at 0.05 level of significance.

It also depicted that among the homemaker mothers, 3 mothers had < the median level of attitude, 47 mothers had median level of attitude and in working mothers, 12 mothers had the median level of attitude and 18 mothers had the median level of attitude. Computed chi square value between occupation and post-test attitude score was 14.22. As the calculated chi square value was greater than the tabulated value of chi square at 0.05 level of significance. Thus, it can be said that there is a statistically significant association between post- test attitude score and occupation of mothers at 0.05 level of significance.

Table 15 Association between post-test attitude score with selected demographic variables of mothers of school going children.

			N=80
Demographic Variables	Post-test attitude score		Value of χ^2
	< Median (7.5)	$\geq$ Median (7.5)	
Age of the child (in years)			
6-9	4	56	13.07*
10-12	8	12	
Distance of School (km)			
1-2	6	60	10.31*
3-4	8	6	
Stander of Child			
1-4 th	2	55	11.89*
5-7 th	7	16	

df (1) =3.841, $p < 0.05$

*Significant

Data presented in the table depicted that, among the mothers of children between 6-9 years of age, 4 mothers had < median level of attitude, 56 mothers had $\geq$ median level of attitude and among the mothers of children between 6-9 years of age, 8 mothers had < median level of attitude and 12 mothers had $\geq$ median level of attitude. Computed chi square value between age of child and post-test attitude score of mothers was 13.07. As the calculated chi square value was greater than the tabulated value of chi square at 0.05 level of significance. Thus, it can be said that there is a statistically significant association between post- test attitude score and age of children at 0.05 level of significance

It also depicted that among the mothers of children lived in 1-2 km distance from school, 6 mothers had < the median level of attitude, 60 mothers had median level of attitude and among the mothers of children lived in 3-4 km distance from school 8 mothers had the median level attitude and 6 mothers had > median level of attitude. Computed chi square value between distance of school from residence and post-test attitude score was 10.31. As the calculated chi square value was greater than the tabulated value of chi square at 0.05 level of significance. Thus, it can be said that there is a statistically significant association between post-test attitude score and distance of school from residence at 0.05 level of significance.

It also depicted that, among the mothers of children studied in standard 1 - 4th, 2 had < the median level of attitude, 55 mothers had > the median level of attitude and among the mothers of children studied in standard 5-7th, 7 mothers had < the median level of attitude and 16 mothers had the median level of attitude. Computed chi square value between standard of child's study and post-test attitude score of mothers was 11.89. As the calculated chi square value was greater than the tabulated value of chi square at 0.05 level of significance. Thus, it can be said that there is a statistically significant association between post-test attitude score and standard of child's study at 0.05 level of significance.

Findings related to significant difference between pre-test and post-test knowledge score among mothers of school going children.

The mean score of knowledge in pre-test was 37.25 and in post-test the mean score of knowledge was 64.87. The calculated 't' value between pre-test and post-test knowledge score was 239.42 which was greater than tabulated 't' value at df 79. Therefore, it can be said that, there is a significant difference between pre-test and post-test knowledge score among the mothers of school going children at 0.05 level of significance.

Finding related to significant difference between pre-test and post -test and post-test knowledge score among mothers of going children.

Chi square findings revealed that there was a significant association between post-test attitude of mothers and selected demographic variable like age of the mothers, age of the children, educational qualification of mother, number of the children, habitant, monthly income of family, religion, occupation, standard of child's study at 0.05 level of significance.

Discussion in relation to other studies

The major findings of the present study are discussed by the investigators in relation with the findings of other studies.

Discussion related to demographic variables of school going children regarding behavioral disorders.

The present study shows that, 42.5% children belonged to the age group 6-8 years. The finding of the present study is congruent with the study conducted by Nabanita Baaman, Dr. Mridula Saikai Khanikor in Assam where they found 54% children belonged to the age group 5-8 years.

In the present study 71.25% children were study in standard 1-4th. The finding of the present study is congruent with the study conducted by Nitin Joseph, Ushasta, Sinha and Mariella D'Souza, in India, where they found that 39.3% children were study in 1st standard, 17.7% children were study in 2nd Standard, 18% children were study in 3rd standard and 8% children were study in 4th standard.

Discussion related to level of knowledge regarding behavioral disorder among mothers of school going children.

In the present study 68.75% of mothers had average knowledge. The finding of the present study is congruent with a study conducted by Ramana Rani, Gurkiran Kaur, Raiwinder Kaur in India, where they found that 65% mothers had average knowledge regarding behavioral problem.

Discussion related to assess attitude towards behavioral disorders among mothers of school going children.

In the present study 65% mothers had favorable attitude which is inconsistent with the study conducted by Ms. Gracelet Melita. s, Ms. Lilly Prasad, Dr Sathiskumar, in India, where they found 26.5% mothers had favorable attitude regarding behavioral disorders.

Discussion related to association of knowledge with selected demographic variables.

In the present study chi square findings revealed that, there was significant association between post-test knowledge score with demographic variables like age of mother, this finding is congruent with a study was conducted by Ms. Gracelet Melita. S, Ms. Lilly Prasad, Dr Sathiskumar in India where they found that there are significant association between knowledge of mothers and their age.

Discussion related to association of attitude with selected demographic variables.

In present study chi square findings revealed there was significant association between post-test attitude score with demographic variables like age of mother, education qualification, age of the child, number of children, habitant, monthly income of family, religion, occupation, standard in which child's study. The findings of the present study are incongruent with a study was conducted by Ms. Gracelet Melita. S, Ms. Lilly Prasad, Dr Sathiskumar in India, where they found that there are no significant association between attitude of mothers and their demographic variables.

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